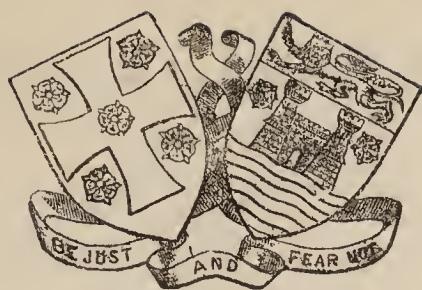


CITY OF



CARLISLE.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Work of Medical Inspection for the Year 1918

BY

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## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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No. of "Routine" cases examined	-	-	-	2785
No. of "Special" cases examined	-	-	-	684
No. of "Routine" cases re-examined	-	-	-	901
No. of "Special" cases re-examined	-	-	-	374
Total No. of Children examined	-	-	-	4744
No. of "Children" examined and re-examined at Delicate Class	-	-	-	23
No. of Parents interviewed at Medical Inspection, Routine and Special	-	-	-	1539
No. of Visits to Schools by the School Medical Officers	-	-	-	175
No. of Visits to Schools by Nurses	-	-	-	391
No. of Visits to Homes by Nurses	-	-	-	2387
No. of Defects treated	-	-	-	1428
No. of Teachers examined at the request of the Education Committee	-	-	-	35
No. of cases treated at the Clinic	-	-	-	464
No. of attendances at Clinic for treatment	-	-	-	8278
No. of Children examined by School Dentist	-	-	-	1565
No. of Children treated by School Dentist	-	-	-	562

## THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

During the year there was a considerable amount of illness amongst the members of the school nursing staff, which resulted, unfortunately, in an unavoidable curtailment of some of the routine work.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Inspection of the three routine age groups required by the Code was carried out during the year, but owing to certain schools being taken over by the military authority, and consequent decrease of accommodation, children born subsequent to the year 1913 (*i.e.*, those under  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years of age) were dealt with as special cases when found to be suffering from any defect. The inspection of the Intermediate group was carried out before the summer holidays; this had the effect of increasing the number of 8-year-old children and decreasing the number of 9-year-old children inspected. The inspection of the Entrant group took place soon after the summer holidays, as it is found that at this period the greater number of children enter school for the first time.

The total number of routine inspections, *viz.*, 2,785, was only slightly less than during the previous year, but exceeded the number inspected during any other previous year. This figure comprises 1,023 Entrants, 882 Intermediates, and 880 Leavers; in addition to which 684 Special Cases were inspected, and 1,275 children inspected in previous years were re-examined.

The number of parents present during the routine inspections was 1,234 (or 44 per cent. of the children examined), *viz.*, Entrants, 598 (58 per cent.); Intermediates, 358 (41 per cent.); and Leavers, 278 (32 per cent). 305 parents, or 44 per cent., also attended at the Special Examinations. The number of instances in which parents were present was larger than during the previous year, and must be considered satisfactory, having regard to all the conditions obtaining in the City.

Apart from figures, however, there is evidence of greater interest in the work of medical inspection on the part of parents and teachers.



**Table 1.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January 1918, to 31st December, 1918.**

**A. "Code" Groups.**

Age.	Entrants.					Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers.				Grand Total.
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other Ages. Total.		12.	13.	14.	Other Ages. Total.	
Boys	...	14	313	153	26	239	362	75	1	—	1183
Girls	...	23	327	139	28	218	358	83	1	—	1177
TOTALS	...	37	640	292	54	457	720	158	2	—	2360

**B. Groups other than "Code."**

	Intermediate Group (other than 8 years).	Special Cases.	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-Examined).
Boys ...	217	358	612
Girls ...	208	326	663
TOTALS ...	425	684	1275

**Table showing the number of Children examined at the "Routine" Inspections and the number of Parents present.**

School.	Entrants.		Intermediates.		Leavers.	
	No. examined	No. of parents present	No. examined	No. of parents present	No. examined	No. of parents present
Ashley Street	97	51	108	40	99	23
Bishop Goodwin	130	99	100	70	86	48
Botcherby ...	20	13	10	3	21	...
Brook Street	117	71	105	61	94	25
Caldewgate	84	42	81	20	86	24
Christ Church	58	18	40	16	31	5
Denton Holme	...	...	106	50	...	...
Fawcett ...	...	...	21	5	41	10
Higher Grade	...	...	...	...	58	37
Lowther Street	55	21	46	6	33	11
Newtown ...	33	27	10	4	...	...
Norman Street	90	61	15	9	...	...
Robert Ferguson	123	82	...	...	107	38
St. Bede's ...	52	29	31	5	18	4
St. Cuthbert's	51	21	22	4	24	6
St. John's ...	...	...	69	28	70	19
St. Patrick's	...	...	28	6	38	10
St. Stephen's	36	17	31	4	20	5
Stanwix ...	58	35	42	19	32	8
Upperby ...	19	11	17	8	22	5
Totals ...	1023	598	882	358	880	278

## RETURN OF DEFECTS.

An analysis of the defects observed in connection with the inspection of the three code groups shows that 36 per cent. of the children examined had defects which required some form of treatment, 24 per cent. had slight defects which were noted for further observation, whilst in the remaining 40 per cent. of cases (excluding defective clothing and footgear, uncleanliness, slight dental caries, and slightly enlarged glands) the condition was considered satisfactory.

A minute analysis of the table shows that in 8.5 per cent. Nutrition was unsatisfactory, this, in most instances, being associated with other defects. 3 per cent. suffered from External Eye Disease; 21 per cent. were found to be suffering from Defective Vision or Squint. 12 per cent. appeared to have sound teeth, whilst 3 per cent. were found to have extensive caries of the teeth requiring immediate treatment. 20 per cent. were found to have defects of the throat and nose, viz., Tonsils and Adenoids, 1 per cent.; Adenoids alone, 2 per cent.; greatly enlarged Tonsils, 9 per cent.; and slightly enlarged, 7.5 per cent. Ear Disease was present in 1 per cent. Heart and Circulation defects were observed in 9 per cent. 6.5 per cent. were found to have some disease or suspected disease of the lungs. Skin disease was present in 4 per cent.

The figures from which the above particulars are taken are set out in Table II, and a comparison of these with those of the previous year show that during the past year there was an improvement in Cleanliness and Scabies, but an increase in Ringworm, Impetigo, and Eye Diseases. Dental conditions show some improvement, probably the result of previous treatment at the Clinic.



**Table II.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1918.**

Defect or Disease.				Code Groups.		Specials.	
				Number referred for Treatment.	Number re-quiring to be kept under observation, but not re-ferred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number re-quiring to be kept under observation, but not re-ferred for Treatment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	Malnutrition	...	...	...	236	1	85
	Uncleanliness :—						
	Head	...	...	251	70	41	12
	Body	...	..	7	197	3	30
	Ringworm :						
	Head	...	...	11	2	65	1
	Body	...	...	1	...	14	...
	Scabies	...	...	25	7	99	6
	Impetigo	...	...	30	10	137	5
	Other Disease	...	...	34	16	52	6
Eye	Defective Vision and Squint			315	274	63	25
	External Eye Disease	..		52	37	85	12
Ear	Defective Hearing	...		2	6	1	3
	Ear Disease	...	...	13	2	35	4
Teeth	Dental Disease	...	...	91	2353	25	584
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	253	212	49	41
	Adenoids	...	...	49	9	10	4
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids			29	...	5	..
	Defective Speech	...	...	...	12	..	3
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :						
	Organic	...	...	7	31	5	5
	Functional	...	...	...	34	1	4
	Anæmia	...	...	124	90	52	19
Lungs	Pulmonary Tuberculosis :						
	Definite	...	...	7	6	14	4
	Suspected	...	...	99	50	32	5
	Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	14	...	19	1
	Other Disease	...	...	6	1	1	...
Nervous System	Epilepsy	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Chorea	...	...	2	2	1	1
	Other Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis :							
	Glands	..	...	...	...	1	..
	Bones and Joints	...	...	2	1	...	...
	Other Forms	...	...	1	1	..	1
	Rickets	...	...	...	26	..	6
	Deformities	...	...	1	8	...	..
	Other Defects or Diseases			77	88	77	33

## TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

The figures in Table IV are taken from the Defect Lists compiled after the medical inspection of the three code groups, and show the result of treatment ascertained on re-examination after completion of the home visiting by the Nurses. Special cases have not hitherto been dealt with in this manner, but a card system has now been introduced, and in future it will be possible to give a complete summary of the results of treatment in respect of all children for whom treatment has been advised. The proportion of special cases for whom treatment is obtained is considerably higher than for routine cases, therefore Table IV for the present year understates the results obtained in this area.

A larger number of cases examined in the previous year have been kept under observation during the year, particularly cases suffering from Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Teeth, Heart and Circulation, and Vision. For all these defects, with the exception of Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, it is most difficult to persuade parents to obtain treatment, consequently the percentage for which treatment is obtained is low, with the result that the percentage of treatment for all defects is lowered.

The number of new defects is considerably less than in the previous year, particularly Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Heart and Circulation, and Miscellaneous defects; while, on the other hand, there is an increase in the number of External Eye Diseases, principally Chronic Blepharitis, which may be due to the number of children suffering from eye strain as the result of uncorrected errors of refraction.

The total number of defects dealt with is slightly greater than in the previous year, and there is also an increase in the number for which no report is available, largely due to the poor attendance on account of Influenza at the time of re-examination. The number of defects treated shows a satisfactory increase, the percentage being 52.3 as compared with 48.5 in the previous year, due principally to increased treatment being obtained for defects of Vision and Squint, Nose and Throat, Heart and Circulation, and Lungs in the order named.



Table IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1918.

Condition.	No. of defects found for which treatment was considered necessary.			No. of defects for which no report is available.	No. of defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			No. of defects not treated.	Percentage of defects treated.
	From previous year.	New.	Total.			Remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged		
Clothing	...	7	7	...	5	4	1	...	2	71.4
Footwear	1	6	7	2	4	1	3	...	1	57.1
Cleanliness of Head	...	135	135	23	94	40	33	21	18	69.6
Cleanliness of Body	1	63	64	13	46	32	11	3	5	71.9
Nutrition	96	97	193	14	158	40	102	16	21	81.9
Nose and Throat	541	380	921	48	381	142	143	96	492	41.4
External Eye Disease	20	56	76	11	62	42	16	4	3	81.6
Ear Disease	15	17	32	3	28	7	14	7	1	87.5
Teeth	65	100	165	14	61	41	19	1	90	37.0
Heart and Circulation	177	132	309	29	240	54	159	27	40	77.7
Lungs	35	38	73	5	62	20	35	7	6	84.9
Nervous System	2	2	4	...	4	1	2	1	..	100.0
Skin	32	113	145	15	126	87	29	10	4	86.9
Tuberculosis(Non-pulmonary)	2	4	6	1	5	2	1	2	...	83.3
Mental Condition	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	00.0
Vision and Squint	187	312	499	73	77	27	35	15	349	15.4
Hearing	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	00.0
Miscellaneous	43	47	90	3	75	38	30	7	12	83.3
Total	1220	1511	2731	256	1428	578	633	217	1047	52.3

**Table V.—Inspection, Treatment, &c., of  
Children during 1918.**

1	The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special, or ailing child) ... ..	4,744
2	The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment) ... ..	721
3	The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.) .. ..	2,605
4	The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.)	1,836

The above table summaries the whole of the work of medical inspection and treatment, and shows that 70 per cent. of the children who were found to have defects, obtained some form of treatment. The procedure in following up was similar to that carried out in previous years, and this work was well maintained, notwithstanding the illness amongst the Nurses. The total number of visits made to the homes of defective children was the greatest recorded, viz., 2,387, as compared with 2,238 in the previous year. This could only be obtained by curtailing the work of the Nurses in other directions, but previous experience has shown that the work of the School Nurses in this direction is of great value by getting careless or ignorant parents to take action when otherwise probably nothing would be done.

## CLEANLINESS.

The standard of cleanliness observed at the routine inspections during the past year was found to be an improvement upon that of the previous year, but in this connection the parents receive notice of the inspection, and to a great extent the children are prepared for inspection; viewed, therefore, in this light the result is far from satisfactory. The surprise visits which are paid to schools by the Nurses were, on account of sickness, not so numerous during the year. One complete examination of all children was, however, undertaken in each school department, and the children found to be dirty and verminous were re-examined, but repeated examination and re-examination was found to be impossible, therefore a second re-examination only of those children already on the lists took place.

The number of children with nits and vermin in the head was considerably in excess of the previous year, and this increase applies both to boys and girls, whilst cleanliness of the body and clothing showed a marked improvement, although approximately the same number of verminous conditions were found.

The diseases usually associated with dirt and neglect were fewer, a probable explanation of this being the vigilance of teachers and the reporting or referring of these conditions to the Clinic for treatment in the early stage of disease.

The following table summarises the various other conditions found and reported by the nurses during the examination of the children:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dirty Body and Clothing ... ..	214	161	375
Impetigo of Face and Body ... ..	24	17	41
Impetigo of Scalp ... ..	19	16	35
Ringworm ... ..	7	6	13
Blepharitis & other external Eye Diseases	23	13	36
Otorrhœa ... ..	4	4	8
Scabies ... ..	22	8	30
Eczema ... ..	7	2	9



**Table showing Verminous Conditions of the Head and Body (including Clothing), found at "Routine" Inspections, 1909--1918.**

**ENTRANTS.**

Year.	No. of Scholars Examined.	No. found with Nits in the Head.		No. found with Verminous (lice) Heads.		No. found with Verminous (lice) Bodies, including Clothing.	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1909	872	137	15.7	101	11.5	43	4.9
1910	1525	195	12.7	103	6.7	77	5.0
1911	890	63	7.0	29	3.2	23	2.5
1912	860	101	11.7	29	3.3	26	3.0
1913	1110	147	13.2	30	2.7	21	1.8
1914	1054	91	8.6	30	2.8	16	1.5
1915	986	41	4.2	31	3.2	13	1.3
1916	611	35	5.7	22	3.6	10	1.6
1917	967	60	6.2	17	1.8	1	0.1
1918	1023	57	5.6	17	1.7	3	0.3

**INTERMEDIATES.**

1915	830	83	10.0	54	6.5	15	1.8
1917	1131	94	8.3	44	3.9	8	0.7
1918	882	70	7.9	28	3.2	0	0

**LEAVERS.**

1909	248	46	18.5	13	5.2	6	2.4
1910	530	99	18.6	65	12.2	18	3.3
1911	645	49	7.5	42	6.5	14	2.1
1912	630	55	8.7	12	1.9	26	4.1
1913	759	104	13.7	18	2.3	32	4.2
1914	1597	157	9.8	31	1.9	38	2.4
1915	859	78	9.1	22	2.6	7	0.8
1916	933	66	7.0	16	1.7	8	0.8
1917	973	66	6.8	23	2.4	10	1.0
1918	880	62	7.0	14	1.6	3	0.3

**Table showing Verminous Conditions of the Head and Body found at the Surprise Visits.**

SCHOOL. BOYS.	Numbers Examined.	Nits on Hair.		Vermin on Head.		Vermin on Body.	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ashley Street ...	388	2	0.5	8	2.1	...	...
Bishop Goodwin ...	366	2	0.5	1	0.3	2	0.5
Botcherby ...	70	1	1.4	...	...	...	...
Brook Street ...	407	4	1.0	6	1.5	2	0.5
Caldewgate ...	360	5	1.4	14	3.9	8	2.2
Christ Church ...	97	2	2.1	2	2.1	2	2.1
Denton Holme...	143	..	...	1	0.7	...	...
Fawcett ...	96	2	2.1	3	3.1	...	...
Higher Grade ...	90	...	...	...	...	...	..
Lowther Street ..	218	9	4.1	6	2.8	4	1.8
Newtown ...	75	1	1.3	2	2.7	...	...
Norman Street ...	113	...	...	1	0.9	...	...
Robert Ferguson ...	288	..	...	6	2.1	1	0.3
St. Bede's ...	117	4	3.4	3	2.6	2	1.7
St. Cuthbert's ...	68	2	2.9	1	1.5	1	1.5
St. John's ...	303	1	0.3	2	0.7	1	0.3
St. Patrick's ...	200	6	3.0	5	2.5	1	0.5
St. Stephen's ...	150	..	...	2	1.3	1	0.7
Stanwix ...	210	...	...	...	...	...	..
Upperby ...	74	3	4.1	1	1.4	1	1.4
Totals ...	3833	44	1.1	64	1.7	26	0.7
<b>GIRLS.</b>							
Ashley Street ...	399	67	16.8	32	8.0	2	0.5
Bishop Goodwin ...	369	51	13.8	18	4.9	...	...
Botcherby ...	58	14	24.1	5	8.6	...	...
Brook Street ...	451	71	15.7	27	6.0	1	0.2
Caldewgate ...	359	100	27.8	39	10.9	7	1.9
Christ Church ...	271	49	18.1	14	5.2	1	0.4
Denton Holme ...	157	31	19.8	13	8.3	...	...
Fawcett ...	64	16	25.0	3	4.7	1	1.5
Higher Grade ...	91	11	12.1	3	3.3	...	...
Lowther Street ...	165	48	29.0	14	8.5	4	2.4
Newtown ...	67	4	6.0	..	...	...	...
Norman Street ..	110	15	13.6	4	3.6	...	...
Robert Ferguson ...	272	15	5.5	22	8.1	...	...
St. Bede's ...	149	20	13.4	17	11.4	1	0.7
St. Cuthbert's ...	216	56	25.9	17	7.9	...	...
St. John's ...	98	18	18.4	5	5.1	...	...
St. Stephen's ...	141	47	33.3	11	7.8	1	0.7
Stanwix ...	171	26	15.2	9	5.3	..	...
Upperby ...	70	20	28.6	10	14.3	...	...
Totals ...	3678	679	18.5	263	7.2	18	0.5

### Summary of the condition of Children with regard to Verminous Conditions.

	Depart- ment.	No. examined.	Nits on hair.		Vermin on head.		Vermin on body.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Boys ...	Infants	1186	19	1·6	24	2·0	9	0·8
	Senior	2637	25	0·9	40	1·5	17	0·6
Girls ...	Infants	1130	175	15·5	65	5·8	3	0·3
	Senior	2548	504	19·7	198	7·8	15	0·6
Totals		7501	723	9·6	327	4·4	44	0·6

### 1st Re-examination of Verminous Children.

	Number examined	Improved	Unchanged	Worse
Nits on Hair ... ..	629	312	251	66
Vermin on Head ..	271	201	66	4
Vermin on Body ...	32	20	12	...
Dirty Body and Clothing...	240	198	41	1

### 2nd Re-examination of Verminous Children.

	Number examined.	Improved	Unchanged	Worse
Nits on Hair ... ..	410	225	144	41
Vermin on Head ... ..	135	92	25	18
Vermin on Body .. ...	16	13	3	..
Dirty Body and Clothing...	159	130	20	9



**Summary of Children excluded for Verminous Conditions  
from one to four or more occasions during 1918.**

School Department.	Vermin on Head.				Vermin on Body or Clothing.				TOTAL
	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four times or more	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four times or more	
Ashley St. Infants ...	10	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	13
"    Boys ...	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12
"    Girls ...	39	6	2	2	1	...	...	1	51
Bishop Goodwin Infnts.	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
"    Boys	2	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	5
"    Girls	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Botcherby ...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
BrookSt. Infants ...	11	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	15
"    Boys ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
"    Girls ...	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	21
Caldewgate Infants ...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
"    Boys ...	9	3	1	1	3	3	2	...	22
"    Girls ...	37	9	3	2	3	...	1	...	55
Christ Church Infants	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
"    Girls ...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Denton Holme ...	17	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	22
Fawcett ...	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	12
Higher Grade ...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
Lowther St. Infants ...	10	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	13
"    Mixed ..	11	6	1	1	3	...	1	1	24
Newtown ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Norman St. ...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
R. Ferguson Infants...	10	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	11
"    Mixed ...	14	10	1	3	2	...	...	...	30
Stanwix Infants ...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
"    Girls ..	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	..	13
St. Bede's Infants ...	4	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
"    Senior ...	11	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	17
St. Cuthbert's Infants	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
"    Girls ...	26	3	2	...	..	..	..	...	31
St. John's Boys ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8
"    Girls ...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
St. Patrick's ...	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	9
St. Stephen's Infants	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
"    Mixed ...	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Upperby ..	8	4	...	...	1	...	..	...	13
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>537</b>

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The number of children suffering from contagious disease excluded at the Inspection Clinic was very slightly less than during the previous year, of which diseases of the skin formed the largest number, viz., 61 per cent. Of this figure Scabies accounted for 27, Ringworm 16, and Impetigo 14 per cent., respectively.

### SCABIES.

There was a decrease in the number of children excluded for this disease; fewer new cases came under observation, and better results of treatment were obtained. During the whole school year 177 children were off school for 6,083 days, or an average of 34 days for each child as compared with 216 children, with a total of 9,174 days and an average absence of 42 days during the preceding year. The prolonged continuance of this disease is, in many cases, due to neglect, and some of the worst of these cases were referred to the School Attendance Officers for the purpose of applying pressure upon the parents, whilst in a certain number it was deemed advisable to hand the names to the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. and thus obtain his help.

### RINGWORM.

During the year there was a diminution in the number of children under observation for this condition, as many of the long standing cases have at length become inactive. The number of new cases of this disease was slightly in excess of the previous year, but for the most part they were of a milder character, and fairly good results of treatment were obtained. The average period of exclusion

fell from 139 to 107 days, the number of cases seen being 107 as compared with 117 the previous year, the total period of exclusion being 11,403 days, compared with 16,317 days during the previous year. Preparations for the installation of an X-ray plant have now been made. The plant is on order, and it is hoped that by the middle of the present year this form of treatment for Ringworm of the head will be available.

### IMPETIGO.

The number of children excluded for this disease was approximately 50 per cent. greater than in the previous year, and was due partly to the increase in the number of fresh cases and partly to the more severe type of disease met with. On account of sickness of the Nurses some of these cases had to be treated at home, and it was observed that these cases took a longer time to recover and also necessitated, as a precautionary measure, the exclusion of children from school, who, had they been treated at the Clinic, could have attended with safety. The total number of cases seen was 182, 50 per cent. of whom were excluded, viz., 91 as compared with 64 in the previous year.

### OTHER DISEASES.

The number of cases under this heading does not greatly differ from that of the previous year, but it may here be remarked that there were very few cases of Ophthalmia observed in the early part of the year, and practically no fresh cases occurred later in the year.



**Table showing the number of children excluded by the Medical Officer at School and Clinic for conditions other than Verminous :—**

Scabies	...	...	...	...	177
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	107
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	91
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	23
External Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	53
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	54
Other Forms of Tuberculosis and Suspected					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	33
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	18
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	27
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	48
					—
					652
					—

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A large number of cases of Whooping Cough were reported during the year, Mumps being also rather prevalent, but there was a decline in the number of cases of Measles notified. Epidemic Influenza made its appearance during the year by two rather large outbreaks in July and December respectively. The City did not experience a very high mortality from the disease on either occasion, although a number of deaths at all ages took place during each outbreak. The larger number of people appeared to have been attacked during the earlier outbreak, but the later outbreak appeared to give rise to a larger number of severe and fatal cases.

No school was closed during the year, although a considerable amount of sentiment was expressed with regard to my attitude in this matter, especially during the periods that disease was so widespread and severe generally. I am of opinion that in areas with a population the size of Carlisle, or greater, there is little to be gained as a preventive measure in school closure.

**Table showing the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1918 in Scholars attending the Schools within the City.**

School.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Ashley Street ...	1	6	18
Bishop Goodwin ...	1	8	18
Botcherby ...	—	1	3
Brook Street ...	1	3	15
Caldewgate ...	2	3	5
Christ Church ...	1	2	1
Denton Holme ...	—	2	—
Fawcett ...	—	—	1
Higher Grade ...	—	1	—
Lowther Street ...	—	2	4
Newtown ...	—	—	1
Norman Street ...	—	2	14
Robert Ferguson ...	2	1	25
St. Bede's ...	—	—	3
St Cuthbert's ...	—	2	1
St. John's ...	2	1	1
St. Patrick's ...	—	—	1
St. Stephen's ...	—	—	3
Stanwix ...	1	—	21
Upperby ...	—	—	—
Private Schools ...	2	—	41
Totals ...	13	34	176

NOTIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY  
ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND HEAD TEACHERS.

**Table showing summary of these diseases arranged  
for Districts and Schools.**

	Name of School (All Departments).	Average attendance.	School Accom- modation.	Chicken- pox.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Mumps.	Totals.
<i>Western District.</i>	Ashley Street ...	845·94	1161	9	68	28	105
	St. Bede's ...	253·41	311	10	23	14	47
	Caldewgate ...	701·03	887	13	16	11	40
	Denton Holme ...	282·75	912	6	3	7	16
	Robert Ferguson	563·36	720	18	49	15	82
	Newtown ...	136·51	400	1	16	60	77
	Totals ...	2783·00	4391	57	175	135	367
<i>Northern District.</i>	Fawcett ...	175·64	474	—	2	—	2
	St. Stephen's ...	270·89	300	1	50	3	54
	Christ Church ...	349·09	381	1	58	2	61
	S. Cuthbert's ...	280·62	372	—	34	3	37
	St. Patrick's ...	194·92	272	2	2	2	6
	Lowther Street ...	391·24	549	1	79	13	93
	Higher Grade ...	180·27	253	1	—	1	2
	Stanwix ...	358·38	517	7	32	—	39
	Totals ...	2201·05	3118	13	257	24	294
<i>Southern District.</i>	Botcherby ...	144·6	198	—	—	4	4
	Norman Street ...	217·88	400	7	31	53	91
	Brook Street ...	858·86	1132	8	43	31	82
	St. John's ...	385·29	604	—	4	9	13
	Bishop Goodwin...	703·36	955	8	37	57	102
	Upperby ...	146·4	300	1	4	1	6
	Totals ...	2456·39	3589	24	119	155	298
	Grand Totals ...	7440·44	11098	94	551	314	959



## TUBERCULOSIS.

Recent research, both in this country and abroad, has shown a hitherto unsuspected amount of Tuberculosis existing among children of school age. In some instances it has been recorded that as many as 95 per cent. of children at the age of 14 years give evidence of Tuberculosis infection.

Undoubtedly all children in the first few years of life are exposed to infection by the tubercle bacillus, in the majority of cases of human origin, and it is from infection contracted in early life that much—one might almost say all—of the Tuberculosis which causes so much sickness and loss of earning capacity, during what should be the most active and productive years of life, arises.

Tuberculosis is a disease which, in the earliest stages, is reasonably amenable to treatment, but in the later stages can only be palliated. In any campaign against Tuberculosis, therefore, it is to the efforts made against the disease in children and adolescents that one must look for a reduction in sickness and mortality.

Since the introduction, a few years ago, of the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, about 700 children under 14 years of age have been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in various forms.

This figure comprises only clinically recognisable cases in whom the disease has made definite progress, and will be more liable to recrudesce in adult life. It is therefore of extreme importance that in the scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis, *inter alia*, special care and supervision should be provided for these early cases, so that in future years the sickness and mortality from Tuberculosis may be reduced.

It is intended to hold a special clinic for the supervision of these children at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and to visit the cases periodically in their homes, and to continue the supervision so far as possible during adolescence, co-ordinating this work with the general scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis in the City.

During the year a total of 44 notifications of Tuberculosis among school children were received of which 3 were duplicates, making a net total of 41 cases. Of these, 22 were notified by the School Medical Officers and 19 by other doctors in the City.

The following table shows the localisation of the disease and the distribution between the sexes:—

Localisation.			Male.	Female.	Totals.
Lungs	...	...	16	12	28
Glands	...	...	3	1	4
Bones and Joints		...	1	—	1
Abdomen	...	...	2	1	3
Meninges	...	...	2	3	5
Totals	...	...	24	17	41

The age distribution of the cases notified is shown in the accompanying table:—

Ages		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals.
Pulmonary ...	M.	2	4	3	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	16
	F.	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	3	1	...	12
Non-pulmonary	M.	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
	F.	..	1	1	1	..	1	...	...	1	...	5
Totals		7	9	4	6	4	1	2	5	3	...	41

9 school children were receiving treatment in Blencathra Sanatorium at the commencement of the past year, and 20 children were admitted during the year, making a total of 29 children who received sanatorium treatment. 23 children were discharged and 6 children were still in the Sanatorium on 31st December. The average duration of treatment in the institution was 141 days, and the condition on discharge was as follows:—

Much Improved	...	...	8
Improved	...	...	13
Unchanged	...	...	2

105 children suffering from Tuberculosis were under observation at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, in connection with which 273 examinations were made, whilst 5 visits were paid to the homes of bedridden cases for the purpose of examination. 54 children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were excluded from school for varying periods, whilst 33 suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis or suspected Tuberculosis were also excluded.

#### CLASS FOR DELICATE CHILDREN.

Up to the present time the class at Denton Holme is the only one available for delicate children who are considered fit to attend school, and during the year the number of children dealt with there was 23, particulars relating to whom are sent out in an accompanying table. These particulars indicate the nature of the class and the results achieved. The number of children on the register of this class at the beginning of the year was 18. 7 new cases were admitted, whilst the names of 12 were removed from the register for the following reasons:—6 returned to their ordinary schools, all having made good progress, 2 left school altogether on attaining the age of 14 (1 being satisfactory, the other unchanged), 1 left the City having slightly improved, 1 was sent to the Sanatorium having developed active Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2 died from Influenza, leaving 13 attending at the end of the year. The Assistant School Medical Officer visited the school on 8 occasions for the purpose of examination, during which visits 88 inspections were made.



# Particulars regarding Children attending

No.	Sex.	Age.	Defects.	Date of Entry or First Examination.	Height.	Weight.
1	F	13	Anæmia, Poor Chest, Enlarged Glands	2/5/17	52	59½
2	F	11	Anæmia, Poor Chest, Malnutrition ...	10/1/14	40½	37½
3	M	11	Anæmia, Poor Chest, Malnutrition ...	20/4/14	44½	40½
4	F	14	Tubercular Glands, Malnutrition ...	27/5/18	59½	82½
5	F	12	Pre-Tubercular .. ...	14/8/16	50½	53½
6	F	11	Defective Teeth, Malnutrition ...	30/5/17	49½	48
7	F	11	Pre-Tubercular ... ..	3/11/15	47½	53½
8	F	9	Anæmia, Defective Teeth, Old Potts Disease, Malnutrition	7/8/17	37¾	33
9	F	10	Anæmia, Sickness, Malnutrition ..	17/1/16	43¾	42
10	F	12	Organic Heart Disease, Tonsils and Adenoids	12/11/17	52½	59½
11	F	10	Quiescent Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Anæmia	12/11/17	46¾	52½
12	M	9	Quiescent Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Anæmia and Malnutrition	12/11/17	44½	44
13	M	12	Abdominal Tuberculosis, Anæmia, Neglected	13/2/17	49	51½
14	M	10	Quiescent Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Diarrhœa, Anæmia	19/12/17	47	48¾
15	M	14	Quiescent Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Malnutrition	6/12/15	52½	54½
16	F	11	Mouth Breather, Anæmia, Suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13/3/16	42	42
17	F	12	Pre-Tubercular ... ..	2/5/17	48¾	56
18	M	7	Old Potts Disease, Anæmia, Tonsils Enlarged, Malnutrition	29/1/18	40½	31¾
19	M	8	Anæmia, Malnutrition, Defective Teeth	27/2/18	44½	41½
20	M	9	Anæmia and Malnutrition ... ..	10/4/18	46¾	44½
21	F	13	Anæmia, Malnutrition, Dirty and Neglected	7/8/18	52¾	66½
22	F	11	Anæmia, Pre-Tubercular ... ..	7/10/18	53	60½
23	F	10	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Anæmia, Otorrhœa, Enlarged Glands	7/10/18	55½	66½

**Denton Holme Decliate Class.**

Date of Leaving or last Examination.	Height.	Weight.	No. of Exams	Remarks.	No.
30/10/18	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Less Anæmic, Glands smaller, Chest improved	1
31/7/18	49 $\frac{5}{8}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Less Anæmic, Chest improved, better nourished	2
26/6/18	52 $\frac{7}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Much improved. Returned to Ord. School	3
21/7/18	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Had Glands removed. Left School at age 14	4
30/10/18	54 $\frac{7}{8}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	Has occasional Diarrhœa. General Condition improved	5
26/6/18	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Condition satisfactory. Returned to Ord. School	6
27/3/18	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Condition satisfactory. Returned to Ord. School	7
30/10/18	39 $\frac{1}{8}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	Refused to have Dental Treatment. Anæmia improved. Died Influenza	8
26/6/18	49 $\frac{1}{8}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Much improved. Slight Anæmia. No Sickness. Returned to Ord. School	9
30/10/18	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	Nothing done for Throat. Heart I.S.O. General condition improved. Attends very irregularly.	10
30/10/18	49 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Less Anæmic and Chest quiet. Not making much progress	11
30/10/18	45 $\frac{7}{8}$	46	4	Did not improve. Chest doubtful. Died Influenza	12
26/6/18	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	4	General condition improved. Still neglected. Returned to Ord. School	13
30/10/18	49	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	Diarrhœa ceased. Less Anæmic. Chest quiet. General Condition improved	14
27/2/18	56 $\frac{7}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	Made very little progress. Chest quiet. Left School at 14	15
30/10/18	46 $\frac{7}{8}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	Breathing improved. Less Anæmic. Chest broke down. Excluded	16
1/5/18	51	61	4	General Condition much improved. Returned to Ord. School	17
30/10/18	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Nothing done for Throat. General Condition improved. Less Anæmic	18
30/10/18	45 $\frac{7}{8}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	General Condition much improved. Treated at Dental Clinic	19
30/10/18	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	Improved slightly. Left the city	20
30/10/18	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	2	General Condition much improved. Still neglected	21
30/10/18	53	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Improved in weight	22
30/10/18	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	Attends Clinic for Otorrhœa. Chest slightly active	23
			88		

## DULL, BACKWARD, AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

From Table III it will be seen that in addition to 12 children who are mentally deficient a large number, viz., 226 children, attending elementary schools in the City are backward, being three or more years behind the normal standard for children at corresponding ages in their educational attainments. This group contains children whose educational development has been retarded on account of the presence of physical defects, but there are also a large number of children whose retardation is due to mental dullness or feeble-mindedness.

It will be necessary to consider the question of the provision of education for these children, but before any system of special classes can be satisfactorily instituted for these dull or backward children, a classification of all the backward children will be necessary. The procedure to be adopted divides itself into three steps—

- (1) Notification of all children, showing a retardation of three or more years, by Head Teachers, with an indication as to whether the retardation is explained by irregular attendance, want of application, or defective intelligence.
- (2) A pedagogical examination to ascertain the educational attainments of the children in various directions, their aptitudes and interests and degree of intelligence.
- (3) A medical examination to ascertain the presence of any physical defects which may be partly or wholly responsible for the educational retardation.

On the results of such an investigation it will be possible to classify the children and devise a scheme of classes in which education, suitable to the capacity of the children, can be provided.



**Table III. — Numerical Return of all exceptional Children in the area in 1918.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind)		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	2	2	4
		Not at School	...	...	...
DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf)		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	4	2	6
		Not at School	...	...	...
MENTALLY DEFICIENT	Feeble-minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	...	1
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	..	...	...
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year	...	...	...
		Not at School	5	...	5
	Imbeciles	At School	1	...	1
		Not at School	...	3	3
Idiots	...	1	1	2	
EPILEPTICS		Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	...	1
		Not at School	...	...	..
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	88	80	168
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	...	...
		Not at School	13	20	33
	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	37	33	70
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	...	...
		Not at School	3	2	5
	Cripples other than Tubercular	Attending Public Elementary Schools	19	10	29
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	...	...
		Not at School	1	...	1
† Dull or Backward		Retarded 2 years	379	276	655
		Retarded 3 years	133	93	226

† Judged according to age and standard.

## DEATHS OCCURRING IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Ages 5 to 14) for the year ending 1918.

Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	7
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Cancer	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	1
Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	2
Nephritis	...	...	...	3
Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Other Disease of Intestines	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	7
Accidents	...	...	...	3
				39

## EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

During the year 35 candidates for appointments as teachers, &c., were examined, and the result was reported to the Education Committee as follows:—

	No. Ex- amined.	No Defect, Recom- mended.	Recommended subject to obtaining treatment for:—	
			Defective Teeth.	Defective Vision.
Assistant Mistresses	23	22	1	...
Cookery Mistresses	1	1	...	...
Nursery Assistants	2	2	...	...
Pupil Teachers	4	3	1	...
Student Teachers	1	1	...	...
Supplementary Teachers	2	1	1	..
Bursars	1	1	...	...
Handicraft Instructor	1	...	...	1
Totals	35	31	3	1

## OUTSIDE HELP.

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### NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

I have to acknowledge the valuable help given during the year by the above-named Society through its local officer, Mr. Brooker. In one case in which the Society instituted a prosecution both parents were convicted, the father being sentenced to 1 month and the mother 3 months' imprisonment. I am of the opinion that this prosecution and the conviction had a good moral effect generally. Other cases in which assistance was given were as follows :—

Cases recorded on the books of the Society	...	17
Homes visited	... ..	17
Subsequent visits	... ..	79
Cases improved	... ..	16

The above matters affected the welfare of 42 children.

### CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

I desire also to acknowledge the valuable help given by this Society through Miss Henderson, by means of which during the year 33 delicate children were sent to the Cottage Home of the Society at Waverton, where each child was able to receive the benefits of living in a good cottage in the country under healthy conditions. The children were medically inspected by the Assistant School Medical Officer before and after their residence at the Home. The Assistant School Medical Officer also visited the Home at Waverton on account of an outbreak of a Contagious Skin Disease and advised certain measures in order to check and prevent the occurrence in future. 4 children were supplied by the Society with outfits of clothing in order that they might go to the Blencathra Sanatorium.



**Table showing the comparison between the average heights and weights of Carlisle Scholars with the height and weight Standards of Dr. A. W. Tuxford and Dr. R. Ashleigh Glegg, for England and Urban areas respectively.**

**MEASUREMENTS TAKEN IN ORDINARY IN-DOOR CLOTHING  
AND WITHOUT BOOTS.**

**BOYS.**

Age.	No.	Height—Inches.			Weight—Pounds.		
		Carlisle.	England.	Urban Areas.	Carlisle.	England.	Urban Areas.
4	14	38·9	38·7	38·5	37·0	35·9	35·5
5	313	40·6	40·6	40·4	38·3	38·7	38·2
6	153	42·2	42·5	42·3	41·3	42·6	42·6
7	25	44·6	45·2	45·0	44·6	46·7	46·3
8	238	47·1	47·0	46·9	51·7	50·4	50·2
9	206	47·7	49·2	48·7	53·2	55·3	53·5
10	10	48·9	50·5	49·8	57·7	60·6	60·0
12	361	53·9	55·0	54·7	72·9	72·9	71·5
13	75	62·7	56·1	56·1	78·9	77·5	77·2
14	1	59·0	57·9	57·8	87·0	84·1	83·9

Table showing comparison between the average heights and weights of Carlisle Scholars with the height and weight Standards of Dr. A. W. Tuxford and Dr. R. Ashleigh Glegg, for England and Urban areas respectively.

MEASUREMENTS TAKEN IN ORDINARY IN-DOOR CLOTHING  
AND WITHOUT BOOTS.

GIRLS.

Age.	No.	Height—Inches.			Weight—Pounds.		
		Carlisle.	England.	Urban Areas.	Carlisle.	England.	Urban Areas.
4	23	38·3	38·6	38·1	34·8	34·9	34·6
5	325	40·0	40·4	40·2	34·1	37·6	37·3
6	138	41·8	42·4	42·2	39·7	41·0	40·6
7	28	44·2	44·8	44·7	44·5	45·2	45·0
8	215	46·4	46·3	46·3	48·6	48·9	48·9
9	199	47·5	48·9	48·3	51·3	54·7	54·2
10	9	50·6	51·2	51·0	57·1	59·0	58·6
12	356	54·3	54·6	54·9	72·1	73·9	72·3
13	83	55·1	56·9	56·7	77·1	80·0	79·2
14	1	61·8	57·9	57·8	87·8	84·1	83·9

## THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

### INSPECTION OF SPECIAL CASES.

The inspection was held as previously on each Monday and Thursday morning that the schools were in session, 86 clinics being held during the year. 684 children were examined as new cases, of whom 359 were examined at the instance of the Head Teachers, 84 at the instance of the School Attendance Committee, 94 were referred by the School Nurses, and 147 were brought by parents themselves for advice and treatment. In addition, 374 children were re-examined, making a total of 2814 attendances at the Inspection Clinic, or an average of 33 per session.

The total number of attendances is slightly lower than during the preceding year, but the number of new cases is higher. An analysis of the new cases shows that 88.5 per cent. of the children required treatment, 7.5 per cent. were referred for further observation, whilst 4 per cent. were not suffering from any defect.

Skin diseases were present in 54 per cent., External Eye Disease in 14 per cent., Ear Disease in 6 per cent., Diseases of the Heart and Circulation in 12 per cent., Diseases of the Lungs in 11 per cent., Diseases of the Nose and Throat in 16 per cent., Defective Vision and Squint in 13 per cent., Extensive Dental Caries in 4 per cent., the Nutrition was unsatisfactory in 13 per cent., whilst 11 per cent. only had sound teeth.

In all cases notice of the exclusion from school of any child was sent to the Head Teacher and Attendance Officer concerned, and the parents of children requiring treatment were advised either verbally or by letter, and treatment at the Clinic was offered in all suitable cases of minor ailments.

### TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Owing to the illness of one or more of the Nurses on several occasions during the year, a number of cases of minor ailments usually treated at the Clinic had to be treated at home by the parents, resulting in a diminution in the total number of cases treated as compared with the previous year.



464 cases were treated, many of which were of a chronic nature.

The average attendance per case was greater than in the previous year, but the total number of attendance was less. The accompanying tables show the attendances, particulars of the diseases treated, and the results obtained.

### EXAMINATION OF DEFECTIVE VISION.

In the continued absence of Dr. Hill it was considered advisable to provide further examination and advice in the case of children found to be suffering from defective vision at the routine inspection in the schools. During the latter part of the year, therefore, Dr. Semple arranged to devote one morning per week to the further examination of these defects in the case of children whose parents had not taken steps to obtain advice and treatment elsewhere. The procedure adopted was to send a second notice to the parent after re-examination of the child, at the same time offering further advice at the Clinic, but I regret to say that only a small proportion of parents took advantage of the offer. 9 clinics were held, at which 23 boys and 29 girls were examined, and the following defects of vision were discovered.—

Hypermetropia (long sight)	...	...	10
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	7
Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	15
Myopia (short sight)	...	...	1
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	4
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	2
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	9
No refractive error	...	...	4
			—
Total	...	...	52
			—

In 9 instances the children also suffered from squint.

The wearing of spectacles was considered advisable, and a prescription was given to the parent in 45 cases, whilst in 8 necessitous cases spectacles were provided at the cost of the Education Committee.

### Attendances at Treatment Clinic.

Month.	No. of days Clinic open.	Total Attendance.	Average daily Attendance.	Maximum daily Attendance.
January ... ..	22	681	31	45
February ... ..	24	790	33	43
March ... ..	24	730	30	43
April ... ..	24	766	32	55
May ... ..	25	824	33	50
June ... ..	24	725	30	43
July (schools closed)	...	...	...	...
August ... ..	28	765	27	42
September ... ..	21	658	31	46
October ... ..	27	1050	39	52
November ... ..	26	856	33	56
December ... ..	18	433	24	35
Totals ... ..	263	8278	31	56

## Results of Treatment at Clinic.

	No. of Cases.			Cured.	Im- proved.	Ceased Attend- ing.	In- complete.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
<i>Eye Diseases—</i>							
Conjunctivitis ...	36	25	61	53	2	3	4
Blepharitis ...	25	17	42	24	5	3	10
Phlyctenules ...	11	20	31	27	2	2	...
Corneal Ulcers ...	4	3	7	6	...	1	..
Strumous Keratitis ...	6	4	10	7	1	2	...
Hordeolum ...	5	4	9	8	...	1	...
Other Diseases ...	2	3	5	2	...	2	1
<i>Ear Diseases—</i>							
Otorrhœa ...	35	23	58	30	6	2	20
Wax in Ears ...	5	2	7	7	...	...	...
Other Diseases ...	1	2	3	1	2	...	...
<i>Skin Diseases—</i>							
Impetigo of Scalp ...	30	17	47	41	...	5	1
Impetigo of Body ...	55	24	79	73	1	4	1
Ringworm { Scalp ...	9	1	10	8	...	1	1
{ Body ...	5	7	12	12	...	...	...
Eczema ...	20	8	28	26	...	2	...
Septic Sores ...	17	6	23	22	...	...	1
Injuries ...	5	4	9	7	...	...	2
Enlarged Glands and Tonsils ...	5	14	19	4	8	2	5
Other Diseases ...	2	2	4	4	...	...	...
	278	186	464	362	27	29	46



## DENTAL CLINIC.

*Schools Visited.**Re-examinations.*

<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>1907-08-09-10 groups.</i>	<i>1910 group.</i>
Ashley Street	Botcherby	Stanwix
Botcherby	*Caldewgate	
Bishop Goodwin	St. Cuthbert's	
Brook Street	St. Stephen's	
Caldewgate	Upperby	
Christ Church		
Lowther Street		
Newtown		
Norman Street		
Robert Ferguson		
Stanwix		
St. Bede's		
St. Cuthbert's		
St. Stephen's		
Upperby		

\*NOTE—The figures in respect of Caldewgate Boys, representing 84 re-examinations, are not included in this report, as treatment was not completed during the past year. 290 re-examinations at Ashley Street and St. Patrick's made in 1917 are included in this report, as the necessary treatment was carried out during the past year.

Number of sessions devoted to inspection		20
Number of sessions devoted to treatment		67
Total number of children inspected	...	1,565
Total number of children treated	... ..	562
Average number of children inspected per session	... ..	78
Average number of children treated per session	... ..	9
Number of children referred for treatment (routine)	... ..	684
Number of children and percentage treated	48%	328
Number of children and percentage refused treatment	52%	356
Number of children referred for treatment (re-examinations)	... ..	485
Number of children and percentage treated	38%	186
Number of children and percentage refused treatment	62%	299
Total number referred for treatment	...	1,169
Total number and percentage treated	44%	514
Total number and percentage refused treatment	56%	655

In order to economise the time of parents, complete treatment, whenever possible, is carried out at one attendance at the Clinic, cases requiring general anæsthesia for extractions being taken, as far as possible, on one day in order to avoid unnecessary attendance of the Medical Officer, and in cases requiring only one or two extractions a local anæsthetic is administered. The number of attendances at the Clinic for treatment was 587 made by 562 children.

The number of children examined as new cases is the highest so far recorded in any year, as children absent from school on the occasion of the dentist's visit were brought to special clinics, with the result that practically all children comprised in the group were examined. The number of children re-examined is proportionately fewer, but while less than in the previous year, which was exceptional in this respect, it is considerably above the average. The total number of children examined is slightly higher than during the previous year, which was the highest recorded previously; in addition to the number of children treated, the number of anæsthetics, both local and general, administered were also higher. The number of fillings is the same as last year. The number of special cases treated is about the average of former years, although considerably higher than during the previous year.

The percentage of children whose parents refused to accept treatment is still very unsatisfactory, viz., 56 per cent. as compared with 60 per cent. in the previous year, the re-examination groups being mainly responsible for this figure. Very few of these parents obtain treatment for their children from a private dentist, and so far all efforts to impress upon the parents the importance of dental treatment have produced little effect.

The existing arrangements provide for the inspection of approximately three year groups annually and treatment for those who avail themselves of it. In 1919 there will be six year groups to examine, so that under existing arrangements it does not appear likely that the School Dentist will be able to carry out the whole of the work necessary during the time his services are available. If it were possible for him to devote another half-day per week to the work, this additional work could be carried



out, but the work is increasing so rapidly that it will soon be necessary for the Committee to consider the question of the appointment of a whole-time School Dentist.

I am indebted to Mr. Taylor for the following observations on the year's work:—

“I am sorry that the time at my disposal will not allow of my taking more than a general survey of the year's work, especially as the statistics for the year are so interesting.

“With regard to the general condition of the children's mouths, the impression I gained during the inspections at the schools is that there is a decided improvement as regards cleanliness, the children seem to have grasped a better understanding of the tooth brush; this was more marked in the case of children treated recently who had come up for re-examination. It seems a pity that the attitude of parents remains so hostile with regard to further treatment after re-examination. 56 per cent. is still high for ‘refused treatment.’ So little is required, and yet it means so much to the little patient.

“I have a word of commendation with regard to the dental cleanliness of the routine groups, which seems to point to a little more attention being given in the homes. The figures in the group Table A compare very favourably with those of last year, especially with regard to sound and savable teeth. Table B, relating to re-examinations, is, however, the most interesting, as it gives an idea of the value of the work done, including the spade work of the previous years.

“As has previously been pointed out, most of the work has been confined to saving the first permanent molar and leaving the mouth in as clean and healthy a condition as possible, this mode of treatment leaving the percentage of temporary teeth more or less the same. The percentage of permanent teeth should, however, show some sign of improvement, and it is extremely gratifying to me to be able to show that 83.3 per cent. of these teeth were found sound, and that the percentage of unsavable teeth should remain so stationary. This, in my opinion, is a decided improvement, especially when taking into consideration the high percentage of refusals among re-examinations. Taking the report on the whole it shows a distinct advance on any previous one.”



**Table showing number of Children examined at Routine Inspection, with administrative details.**

A.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
No. examined ...	461	...	465	...	926	...
No treatment required ...	126	27.3	116	24.9	242	26.2
Refused treatment ...	173	37.5	183	39.4	356	38.5
Accepted treatment ...	162	35.2	166	35.7	328	35.3

Summary of the condition of teeth of children enumerated in Table A.

		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
Temporary Teeth	Total examined ...	7617	...	7728	...	15345	...
	Sound ...	3300	43.3	3420	44.2	6720	43.8
	Savable ...	2584	33.9	2626	34.0	5210	33.9
	Unsavable ...	1733	22.8	1682	21.8	3415	22.3
Permanent Teeth	Total examined ...	2349	...	2603	...	4952	...
	Sound ...	1674	71.3	1813	69.7	3487	70.4
	Savable ...	650	27.7	769	29.5	1419	28.7
	Unsavable ...	25	1.0	21	0.8	46	.9

**Table showing the number of Children re-examined at Routine Inspection, with administrative details.**

B.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
No. examined ...	250	...	341	...	591	...
No treatment required ...	40	16.0	66	19.4	106	17.9
Refused treatment ...	138	55.2	161	47.2	299	50.6
Accepted treatment ...	72	28.8	114	33.4	186	31.5

Summary of the condition of teeth of children enumerated in Table B.

		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
Temporary Teeth.	Total Examined ...	2083	..	2232	...	4315	...
	Sound ...	727	34.9	776	34.8	1503	34.8
	Savable ...	689	33.1	708	31.7	1397	32.4
	Unsavable ...	667	32.0	748	33.5	1415	32.8
Permanent Teeth.	Total Examined ...	3211	...	4927	...	8138	..
	Sound ...	2627	81.8	4154	84.3	6781	83.3
	Savable ...	518	16.1	645	13.1	1163	14.3
	Unsavable ...	66	2.1	128	2.6	194	2.4

### Summary of treatment of Dental Defects of Routine, Re-Examination and Special Cases.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		
	Routine	Special	Routine	Special	Routine	Special	All cases
No. received treatment ...	234	26	280	22	514	48	562
Temporary teeth extracted	902	95	963	94	1865	189	2054
Permanent teeth extracted	28	16	62	26	90	42	132
Local Anæsthetics ..	32	3	40	1	72	4	76
General Anæsthetics ..	142	15	154	16	296	31	327
Fillings ...	496	19	662	27	1158	46	1204

JOSEPH BEARD,

School Medical Officer.

19 Fisher Street,

Carlisle,

23rd April, 1919.